

A Friend.

How many lovely things we find
In earth, and air, and sea—
The distant bells upon the wind,
The blossom on the tree;
But lovelier far than thorn or flower,
A valued friend in sorrow's hour.

Sweet is the carol of a bird
When warbling on the spray,
And beautiful the moon's pale beam
That lights us on our way;
Yet lovelier friendship's look and word
Than moonlight or than warbling bird.

How prized the coral and the shell,
And valued, too, the pearl;
Who can the hidden treasures tell
Of which the soft waves curl?
Yet dearest still a friend to me
Than all in earth, or air, or sea.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Bark or Bud Grafting.

From the Western Horticulturist of April last.

As the season is now approaching in which fruit-tree and other grafting is generally practised, I would suggest, for the benefit of persons engaged in that operation, a plan which I have successfully adopted for the last two seasons. And without supposing it new (although it is not the one usually recommended in books) I will describe it and its advantages over the common cleft-grafting. I have no doubt it is described among Mr. Thomas's fifty methods; but never having seen those, and supposing a majority of grafters in the like predicament, I am induced to give it publicity.

This system, however, only applies to trees of half an inch or more in diameter. For smaller stocks and roots, whip-splice and cleft-grafting are preferable. In consequence of the numerous mistakes of nursery men from whom I have purchased trees, after fruiting a large portion of my apples and pears, I have been induced to regard many, which I did in the usual way, (by cleft-grafting) and having regularly lost about thirty-three per cent. by the wind blowing them out, after making a fine, vigorous growth of more than two feet, I came to the conclusion that I must adopt some other method, which I have tried for the last two seasons without having a single one blown out. I saw of the limb or stock square across, and pare it smooth, the same as for cleft-grafting, without splitting the stock, but merely the bark, one-half or three-fourths of an inch down, on one or more sides according to the number of grafts which I wish to insert, and after preparing the scion or graft, taking as usual three buds; though when they have been scarce I have used only two, and in several instances only one successfully. Cut the graft diagonally across, with a slope of about an inch long, then with the point of the knife open the bark at the top of the split sufficiently to introduce the cut point of the graft, push it gently down until no more of the cut portion is visible, tie up or wax in the usual way, and the operation is finished; at the end of the season of growth you will find that your graft has grown firmly to the side, being almost as strong as any other lateral shoot; and if you put two or three in, by the end of the second or third season the whole top of the stock, if not too large, will be covered by the callus, and look perfectly natural; whereas cleft-grafting, owing to the split in the stock, never fills up; moisture gets in, which, producing disease, ultimately causes the tree to frequently when it has attained full growth, to split and break down. I have lost no less than four out of a row of ten fine twelve-year-old Bellefleur apple trees this last season which were grafted five feet from the ground in the old way. As a covering for the graft, I always use cheap muslin dipped in hot gutting wax, cut into strips from one-half to one inch wide; it saves time and time, and is much nearer.

A scion can be inserted on the side of any limb by opening the bark in the same way as for budding, or a graft neatly fitted into a gash hole on any part of a stock or limb will answer equally well; in fact, it is a beautiful method which you wish to fill up with a limb any naked space, for the sake of symmetry.

T. V. PETICOLAS.

MARCH 10, 1853.

The undersigned has practised bud or bark grafting upwards of eight or ten years successfully, and has never seen but one blown off by storm, which commenced on the 16th of September, by the graft, and robbing it of nourishment to effect the union of the bark. He has grafted on smaller and larger sizes, but as described in the above letter, apple, pear, plum, and apricot.

JOSEPH L. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1853.

A Truthful Picture.

From the Cincinnati Daily Commercial.

Miserable houses in unsuitable portions of the town are usually the sites of abodes of degradation and woe. Children grow up breathing foul air, drinking filthy water, and surrounded by a pestilential miasma. In the country the condition of a drunkard's family is not so horrible. There is the fresh atmosphere, the pure water, the loveliness of nature, and the absence of the leprosy of contamination that pervades the haunts of abject poverty and wretched crime in the metropolis. Poverty is the dreariest curse that overshadows the drunkard's wife and children; there is the sickening want of aspirations, the amilliation of hope, the lack of confidence in a loved one, and for the wife perhaps the memory of bright and happy days out-giving the scorpion.

We passed one of these homes a few days since in the morning, and witness a scene that deeply impressed itself upon our memory. The apartment was a small, dirty, dilapidated frame. A glance at the narrow room into which the street door opened revealed confused heaps of filthy rags for beds, and a meagre supply of old and broken furniture. The room seemed to serve for all the cooking, eating, and sleeping that was done by the family. Half a dozen children, lean and pale, wearing only a few unclean rags, were scattered about, and looked as if they had never smiled, or had a thought of the beautiful world, or the sky above them. The mother was tall, thin, and clothed in ragged calico, and her sunken eyes glared an expression, that seemed to be habitual, of complete hopelessness. The father, at the moment our eye caught him, had crept the apartment stifled with liquor, but with the ferocity of a wild beast depicted on his bloated and discolored features. For some foolish cause, no doubt, he was enraged at one of his children, and while it crouched like a helpless pup in a corner, the monster was endeavoring to throw what had been a chair at it; and was only prevented by the weak hand of his wife desperately grasping his wrist from executing his devilish purpose. We paused, and he happening to see us, the chair was lowered, and we passed on sick at heart.

How many such scenes, and more terrible ones, are daily and nightly witnessed only by the all-seeing One in this great town! Not on earth will that question be answered. Do young men who riot in dissipation, and reject to be esteemed "flat," reflect that their habits forebode a Drunkard's House for themselves and posterity?

DEMOLITION OF BROCK'S MONUMENT AT QUEENSTOWN.—This celebrated landmark at Queenstown Heights, erected in memory of Isaac Brock, who fell on that field October 13, 1812, was on the 9th instant felled to the ground. An ineffectual attempt had been made to blow it up the day before. It was found necessary to use a second blast, which shattered the shaft into a second time. It was not done by hostile hands, but by direction of the British government, who will erect a new and beautiful monument in its place. The remains of General Brock were first interred at Fort George, with those of his aid-de-camp, Captain McDonald, October 16th, 1812, and placed in the vault of the Hamilton family, at Queenstown, and will be removed to the new monument when ready.—Rochester American, 10th.

Traveller's Guide.

Departure of Cars and Steamboats from Washington. The cars leave the station, at the intersection of New Jersey avenue and C and D streets, for Baltimore and intermediate places, at six and eight o'clock a. m. and half-past three and five p. m. On Sundays at six a. m. and five p. m. only. The second and fourth are express trains, stopping only at the Relay House and Annapolis junction.

The cars leaving Washington at six a. m. and five p. m. meet the cars from Baltimore at the Washington junction (or Relay House), for Wheeling.

The train leaving Washington on Saturday afternoon goes no farther than Philadelphia; the one of Sunday morning only to Baltimore.

The cars leave the Alexandria (Va.) station, corner of Duke and Henry streets, for Warrenton and the intermediate points at eight o'clock a. m. except Sunday, and at a quarter before two o'clock p. m. A daily stage runs from Gordonsville and Culpeper in connection with the cars on this and the Virginia central roads.

The steamboats leave the wharf for the South at fifteen minutes past six a. m. and nine o'clock p. m., or immediately after the arrival of the first and the last train of cars from Baltimore.

The steamer George Washington, of the Thomas Collier makes three trips a week to Mount Vernon and Fort Washington, leaving the wharf at half-past nine o'clock.

The steamboats George Washington, Thomas Collier, and Union leave for Alexandria every hour during the day.

Arrangement of the Mails at the Washington Post Office, July 1, 1853.

The Great Eastern Mail, from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c., and Buffalo, &c., arrives at 6 a. m., and 9 p. m., daily; and the mail sent from the office, to and by those places, closes at 4 and 9 p. m., daily.

The Southern Mail closes daily at 7 and 9 o'clock p. m., and is received daily by 6 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

The second Eastern and Great Western Mails are received by 6 p. m., the latter closes at 2 p. m. the former at 9 p. m., daily. The mail trains north of Philadelphia arrive here in time to connect with the train for Baltimore, which brings the Great Mail to arrive here by 6 a. m. No eastern mail is received at the office on Sunday night, and no eastern mail to be sent beyond Baltimore, is made up on Saturday night.

The mail for Annapolis, Md., and Norfolk, &c., and adjacent places in Virginia, is closed every night, except Saturday, at 9 p. m., and is received six times a week, with a mail from Baltimore, Md., by 12 m.

The mail from Georgetown, D. C., is received twice daily, by 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., and is closed for that place at the same hours. The mail from Rockville, &c., Md., is received by 6 p. m., and it is closed for those places at 9 p. m., daily.

The mail from Brookville, &c., Md., is received by 5 p. m. of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, each week, and closes same days at 9 p. m. Papers and pamphlets can be sent, without charge, to any part of the United States; but double postage is charged on delivery. The postage on foreign printed matter must be prepaid.

The office is open at 6 a. m. for delivery of letters and papers received by previous mails, and at 8 a. m. for general delivery, and at 8 o'clock p. m. daily, except Sunday, and on that day it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 7 to 8 o'clock p. m.

*Norfolk, &c., three times by Baltimore; four times by Richmond.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, held at their rooms on Seventh street, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the rooms of the Institute be opened daily through the week (Sundays excepted) from 4 to 10 o'clock p. m., and that the public generally be invited to visit the same.

CHARLES CALVERT, Recording Secretary.

June 17—The Young Men's Christian Association, Room 1, below E. near the General Post Office.—The Library and Reading Rooms are open every day, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of three and ten p. m. The best religious newspapers and tracts are on hand, and a general collection of country and Great Britain are regularly received. Citizens and strangers will be cordially welcomed.

By Order of the Association. Mar 4—501

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.

THE next or winter session of this institution will commence on the 16th of September, and continue six months. The summer session, which began on the third Wednesday in April, and end on the third Wednesday in July. The terms are:

For the Winter Session.

Tuition.....\$25 00

Use of apparatus, library, and attendance.....20 00

For the Summer Session.

Tuition.....\$14 00

Use of room, furniture, &c.....11 00

Board is \$2 35 per week. The board in College the charge for tuition is the same; and for the use of room, furniture, library, and attendance, \$15 for the winter session, and \$10 for the summer session. Admission fee \$10; and there is a small charge for carriage and baggage.

Fuel and lights are charged at cost, and washing at 37 cents per dozen. The necessary college expenses of a boarding student, exclusive of board, are \$150 to \$180 per annum. The bills of each session are payable in advance, excepting those for board, which are payable one-half at the beginning, and the other at the middle of the session.

Several important changes have been made in the department of instruction, which will give it greater extent and efficiency, and will render its advantages available to a larger number of students. Two additional professors have been appointed, one in the department of Natural Languages, and the other in that of Mathematics. The scientific course has been extended so as to embrace practical surveying, the elements of engineering, and other kindred branches. Young men who are not candidates for a degree may, at the direction of the Faculty, select such studies as are suited to their views and objects in life, and may receive a certificate of their attainments in the various branches of science, fully prepared to enter the college classes will receive such recognition as will fit them to enter upon the regular college course.

The buildings are undergoing thorough repairs, and the grounds are being laid out and improved in a manner that will add much to the convenience and attractiveness of its already beautiful situation. It is believed the College never presented so strong inducements as it now does to young men who desire to obtain a thorough and liberal education.

J. S. BACON, President.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

Reginald's Elements of Chemistry, illustrated with nearly seven hundred wood cuts; 2 vols. 18vo. 25c.

FRANK TAYLOR.

NERN LEAVES FROM FANNY'S PORTFOLIO.

With original designs, by Frederick M. Coffin.

Uncle Robin in his Cabin in Virginia, and Tom Without one in Boston, by J. W. Page.

Just received by

TAYLOR & MAURY, Bookellers, near 9th st.

July 11

POEMS, by Thomas B. Read. A new and enlarged edition.

John Randolph of Roanoke, and other Sketches of Character, including William Wirt, by F. W. Thomas.

Memorials of English Martyrs, by the Rev. C. B. Taylor, M. A.

Layard's Second Expedition to Nineveh and Babylon; Harper's edition, 8vo.; many engravings.

Laffite, the Pirate of the Gulf, by J. H. Ingraham.

A Man in Search of a Wife, or Adventures of a Bachelor in New York, by Walter Weston.

Biography of Father Gassier, with corrections by himself. FRANK TAYLOR.

June 11

THE NEW YORK QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR JULY, just received by

FRANK TAYLOR.

July 6

New York Advertisements.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

D. HODGMAN, No. 37 Maiden Lane and 5 Nassau street, (first corner from Broadway,) respectfully invites the attention of his old customers, and merchants throughout the country generally, to his stock of India Rubber Goods of his own manufacture, viz:

Coats, Caps, Ponchos, Pants, Overalls, Leggings, Caps, Gloves and Mittens, Life Preservers, Overalls, Carriage Cloths, Piano Covers, Machines, Sells, Steam Packing, Door Springs, &c.; and every description of Rubber Goods manufactured will also be found as above.

My goods defy competition or comparison—are warranted proof against decomposition in any climate, and are offered for sale in large or small quantities, upon the best terms. Orders solicited and promptly attended to by

D. HODGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane and 5 Nassau st., N. Y.

Sept 13

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

THOMAS G. STEARNS, Importer and Jobber of

SILKS, MILLINERY, and Fancy Goods, 162 Broadway, New York.

HAS now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the lowest prices, a complete assortment of goods in his line, embracing all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and White, Silk, Ribbon, Trimmings, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings, and Ribbon, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, French and English Crapes, Cape Laces, Silk Cravats, Embroideries, Gloves of all kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Gloves, Laces, Child Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs, &c. The undersigned invites the attention of the trade and his friends generally. Great inducements offered to cash and short-time buyers.

THOS. G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway.

Between Liberty st. and Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Dec 25—17

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Fifty miles west of District of Columbia.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The healing qualities of the water are well established, and by many are regarded as superior to none in the State. The buildings are spacious, large, and beautifully arranged with the most complete and comfortable parlors, extensive paved walks and covered ways, shaded by beautiful trees. A first-rate band of music has been secured, and the most ample supply of the very best wines, liquors, and stores which the country can afford, without regard to price. Efficient, polite, and accommodating agents will endeavor to make the time of the guests as agreeable as possible.

Terms of board as follows: \$50 for the season, ending 1st October; for three months, \$75; for two months, \$60; for one month, \$35; for two weeks, \$18; one week, \$10; per day, \$1 75; meals and lodging, each, 50 cents; children under twelve years of age, half-price; no charge for children under ten years of age. Horse, 50 cents per day, or \$10 a month. The very best of wines and liquors having been obtained, carriage of \$1 a bottle, and in proportion for larger quantities, will be charged on all that shall be brought to the place by others. Bills payable weekly.

The Alexandria and Orange railroad is now completed to Warrenton. The cars leave Alexandria at eight o'clock every morning, except Sunday, and get to Warrenton in about two and a half hours, where a first-rate line of stages will take passengers immediately to the Springs, six and a half miles, over a macadamized road.

Returning, the cars leave Warrenton half past one o'clock, and get to Alexandria, without regard to time for the evening train to Baltimore. Another train of cars leave Alexandria at 12 p. m., and get to Bealeton in about two and a half hours, where a first-rate line of stage coaches will take the passengers, about nine miles, to the Springs, over a good summer road. Fare by either route from Alexandria to the Springs \$2.00. Travelers who come by Gordonsville will have equally good coaches to Culpeper Court-house, which place they leave at seven o'clock, and get to the Springs in thirty minutes, where the coaches will take them immediately to the Springs; thus making two daily lines from Bealeton and one from Warrenton to the Springs. Persons may break fast at the Springs, dine and spend about two hours in Alexandria, and return to the Springs by sunset of the same day. Passengers by evening train from Richmond get to the Springs by noon, and there are daily trains to the Springs, which leave at Culpeper Court-house, and get to the Springs about nine o'clock next morning. A good line of coaches will go from the Springs to New Market three times a week, connecting at Gaines X Road with the Winchester line to the Springs.

THOMAS O. PLINT, Superintendent.

June 18—TuThSaFri

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

THIS healthy and beautiful Watering Place of the undersigned, and personal superintendent of the same, is situated on the Potomac river, and will use every effort in his power to render it one of the most attractive and agreeable watering places in Virginia. It is situated on an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the sea, and is in the county of Jefferson, five miles south of Charlestown, the county seat.

Passengers leaving Baltimore or Washington by the morning train of cars will arrive at Harper's Ferry at 10 o'clock a. m., from thence in the Winchester and Potomac Railroad cars, ten miles to Charlestown, where a twelve-passenger coach will receive and convey them into Charlestown, and, if desired, to the Springs to dinner, over a good and lovely country.

The analysis made by the late Dr. De Witt Davis of one hundred grains of the water from the main fountain, afforded 63 grains of sulphate of lime, 10 grains carbonate of lime, 33 grains of sulphate of magnesia, (equivalent to 1 grain of the muriate of magnesia,) 1 grain muriate of set to 210 grains of iron, and 7-10 grains of carbonate of iron.

From the above analysis the waters of Shannondale may very properly be classed among the Saline Chalybeate, a combination of the iron and water, and the mineral water within the limits of the water. It may therefore be positively asserted, without exaggeration or fear of contradiction, that the mineral water within the limits of the United States possesses the same constituent parts, and is more salutary and efficient purgative, than the water of Shannondale Springs. This water acts as gently as the mildest aperient, without giving rise to the unpleasant sensations of cathartics, and is so often occasioned by ordinary cathartics, prepared by the most skillful physicians.

The free use of this water acts almost immediately upon the skin and kidneys, removes worms, relieves the convalescent from bilious or other fevers, dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism, hemorrhoids, acrofolia, indigestion, rheumatism, loss of appetite, exhaustion, general debility, gravelly concretions, strictures, and all the other diseases to which man is subject; and it is freely acknowledged by all who have been afflicted with any of the above diseases that the free use of the Shannondale waters have effected permanent cures.

Mulphur, mineral, and cold baths furnished upon application at the bath house. The Hotel is large and commodious, the cottages numerous and comfortable.

The table will be supplied with the best beef, mutton and valley mutton, together with all the luxuries afforded in the fertile valley of Virginia.

The best wines, brandies, and other liquors can always be had at the table or at the bar.

Proprietor of Sappington's Hotel, Charlestown, June 25—24w1m Jefferson county, Va.

BROWN'S HOTEL.

T. P. & M. BROWN, PROPRIETORS.

PA. Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, Washington, D. C.

June 13—17

COLERIDGE'S WORKS, vol. 6; Harper's edition.

The English Humors of the 18th century; a series of lectures by W. M. Thackeray.

"The Old Creole Letters," by the author of "The Old Creole Letters."

American Polytechnic Journal for June.

FRANK TAYLOR.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY—

Just received at the

TAYLOR & MAURY's

Bookstore, near Ninth street.

June 28

PROPOSAL FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1853.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the informality in the proposals received at this Department, pursuant to the notice of the 14th ultimo, and in order to effect the object designed by the 17th section of the act of Congress approved the 23rd of August, 1842, it becomes necessary to extend the time for receiving proposals.

Notice is therefore hereby given that sealed proposals for furnishing the stationery which may be required for the use of this Department and its several bureaus, during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1854, will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 13th day of August next, when the bids will be opened in presence of such of the bidders as may be present.

Those unaccompanied by satisfactory testimonials of ability to fulfill a contract will not be considered.

The bidder to whom the award may be made will be required to enter into contract within thirty days after being notified of the acceptance of his offer.

All the articles must be of the very best quality, samples of which must accompany the bids, and the Department reserves the right to retain such samples and pay for the same, at the price stated in the offer, or to return them at its option.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and must specify a price, and but one price, for each and every article named in the schedule. Should articles be required not enumerated, they are to be furnished at the lowest market prices, according to quality. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at the Department to persons applying for them; and as, without uniformity therein, the Department would find it difficult to make a decision, the price will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the articles to be furnished and delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required.

The Department reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every article contracted for, as the public service may require.

Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the person or persons contracting, and in case of a failure to supply the articles, the contractor and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such bond as liquidated damages.

The submitted list specifies, as nearly as now can be done, the quantity and description of the articles that will be wanted.

STATIONERY.

Writing paper, made of linen, laid or wove,

white or off white, 25 lbs. per ream, 100

15 reams folio post, satin or plain finish, laid

lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than

17 lbs. per ream

50 reams foolscap, hand made, laid, lined, and

trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds

per ream

10 reams foolscap, plain machine, laid, lined,

and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12

pounds per ream

10 reams foolscap, pattern, laid, hand made, laid

lined, garden pattern, laid, hand made, laid

as despatch or consular paper, to weigh

not less than 16 pounds per ream

150 reams quarto post, hand made, plain, laid

lined, three sides, per ream

125 reams quarto post, machine, plain, laid

lined three sides, per ream

5 reams quarto post, hand made, plain, laid

lined four sides, per ream

5 reams quarto post French, laid lined three

sides, per ream

15 do note paper, gilt, per ream large size

5 do do plain do do do do do do do do

10 do do gilt do do do do do do do do

5 do do plain do do do do do do do do

5 do royal paper, for books

5 do medium paper, for books

40 do copying do do do do do do do do

120 do envelope paper, yellow or buff, royal

per ream

60 do envelope paper, flat cap, white or blue

per ream